

Lexington Caucasian.

Largest and a General Circulation, extending over all the States and Territories.

Going to a Larger Number of Post-Office than any other Paper in Missouri.

ETHAN ALLEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Marriages, according to law, must now be registered by the county clerk within twenty days after the ceremony.

Not long since, a citizen of Sedalia gave a blind horse for an interest in a lead mine, and in a few days sold out for \$800.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange have made ample preparations for contributing aid for those in this state who have been rendered destitute by grasshopper ravages.

The vegetable grub-worm has made its appearance in Andrew county. A sprout, resembling that of a milkweed, grows from the head of the living worm. And the plowman is puzzled.

Cincinnati, May 28.—Four children, one an infant, of S. Christian, at Versailles, Ohio, were burned to death last Wednesday by the explosion of a can of coal oil with which one of them was endeavoring to kindle the kitchen fire.

Omaha, May 31.—A terrific wind and rain storm, accompanied at intervals with hail of unusual size, passed over the city to-night. Some hail, measuring two and a half to three inches in diameter, doing considerable damage to window glass, vegetation, etc. The lightning struck a barn two miles from the city, burning it to the ground.

The steamer State of New York, of the Harford and New York line, struck a rock at Hellgate, on the night of May 29, and was run on the flats where she sank in thirty feet of water in high tide. The passengers, fifty in number, were safely landed. Part of the freight was taken out; the rest will be got out at low water. The vessel will doubtless be saved.

Butler County was recently visited by floods, resulting from the breaking of a large waterpot. The crops in the valley were ruined, and much other damage was done in the bottoms of Black river and its tributaries. A man named Peck lost his wife and two children by the washing down of the walls of his house.

And now Chicago is twitting St. Louis on her base ball club. We do not consider a good club anything to brag on, or a poor club anything to grieve over, but these two villages must grow at each other about something, and it had as well be this as anything. Chicago says St. Louis can't play ball, but she has her bridge, owned by Chicago capitalists, and her census takers. These census takers in St. Louis seem to be a great eye-sore to the lake city.

The Postmaster General, on the 10th inst., issued an order modifying the postal regulations by striking out that part providing that no subscription to newspapers for less than three months shall be considered a regular subscription within the meaning of the law. The effect of this order is to allow newspaper offices to send papers to subscribers at regular rates, whether for one week or three months. Heretofore subscribers for less than three months had to pay transient rates.

A WARNING TO DEMOCRATS.

The late municipal election in St. Louis is one of the best exemplifications of the evil and baseness of "bolting" regular nominees that we have witnessed for some time. You may see this done as a political axiom, that a bolter always plays into the hands of the opposition, no matter how honest, or able he may be.

"He that is not with me is against me," applies as well to politics as it does to religion. After nearly ten years of Radical misrule and corruption in St. Louis, after the days of defaulting Sessley, and unfortunate Mayor Cole, the Democracy swept every thing before them, and up to the last election were as strong and well disciplined as any portion of the organization in the land. The Democrats held almost every important office. That noble man and faithful Democrat, Joseph Brown, added to the laurels of the party by his two terms of just and successful rule. The only charge of any wrong in office was brought against Jas. Daffar, superintendent of street cleaning, and the jury cleared him without leaving their seats. Now what is the condition of things?

Overholtz, a life long Democrat, runs twice as an independent against the regular nominees. Both regular nominees were such men that even the very best Radical could have voted for them, had the question not been made one of party. Hundreds of prominent Democrats are charged with aiding the independent candidate, and the result is a split in the hitherto unbroken phalanx of the party in that city. Personal animosities have been aroused, and the chasm between the partisans of the independent candidate and the regular nominee is wide enough to enable the Radical forces to march through it to victory at the next election. Let all true Democrats take warning from this and stick to their men and their party.

THE SPHINX AND AN ORACLE.

Ulysses, as everyone knows, has become a Delphic oracle. He has opened his lips and a sound has issued therefrom and the nation rejoices and is glad. He has written a letter to Gen. Harry White, president of the Pennsylvania Republican convention, and says that everybody will have to interpret for themselves. Talleyrand or Machiavelli could not have used language more ambiguous, to the simple, than U. S. has.

He says: "Now, for the third term. I do not want it any more than I did the first." As he took the first and the second, and hung on to them like a bull dog, it is our opinion that he will not refuse the third—if he can get it. Again he says: "The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive, can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution." * * * Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice. * * * It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office, will prove unfortunate if not disastrous. * * * I would not accept a nomination if it was tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise.

He says he will not take it unless under certain circumstances, and he will be sure to create those circumstances. He says you cannot restrict the choice of the people; in other words, he will take it if the people choose. Lastly, he says: "that at some future time" to change the executive because he has been in office eight years may prove disastrous.

The whole letter is a covert argument in favor of the expediency and propriety of the third term; an appeal to the people "who cannot be restricted in their choice" and a proposal to run for the third term if he is nominated.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

We have, from the beginning of the season, read with care papers from all parts of the country where the grasshoppers are, or have been, and do injury to the crops. Having watched the subject closely, with attention, we have a pretty clear idea of their movements and the present condition of things. We feel confident from information thus gained that they will soon leave us and we will raise fine crops. The same power which created the grasshopper made the laws which govern them. The grasshopper does not belong here and as soon as it has the power, its wings, a God-given, unerring instinct will guide it back to its proper home in the northwest. In the vicinity of Warrensburg and in adjoining counties, where they made their appearance last fall, as soon as the earliest hatched get wings, they fly away.

In Central and Northeastern Kansas and throughout Central Missouri, where there have been long continuations of heavy rains, billions of them have been destroyed, and soon after these rains, we hear that the number of them is vastly diminished. They are too young and weak to stand the battering of a rain-storm, and the sweep of many streams.

They are pilgrims and not sojourners in this land. Last year, on the 29th of June they had all disappeared from those portions of Kansas where they were most numerous and destructive. It must also be remembered that they are only in large numbers in small spots. In some of the western counties where they have ravaged small neighborhoods, we learn that the other portions of the county are blooming with luxuriant crops. Our latest exchanges show that wherever they are, as soon as they get wings, they fly away. They are not at rest anywhere; they are moving all the time. They only take what comes in their way and do not sit down and spread round the country. Up and down both sides of the Neosho Valley, in Kansas, the crops are fine. Twenty miles distant the pests are numerous and are disappearing. Let farmers take courage. By the middle of this month, when most of them will be winged, we believe that the larger numbers of them will leave us. Many farmers in ravaged districts that the destroyers are leaving, are now repenting.

Moving all the time, they do not sit down and spread over the country. But they are getting winged and flying away. From near Wellington, Mr. Hope and Mr. Tabor, they are flying away, as soon as their wings develop. The same story comes from different parts of the country. Many farmers in Missouri and Kansas are preparing to replant. We believe that there will be such bountiful crops this fall that the destruction of the spring will be forgotten.

Last Saturday three brothers in Clay county, named Cravens, engaged in a quarrel over the division of a piece of land, when one of them drew a pistol and shot his two brothers, killing one instantly, and slightly wounding the other. The murderer is under arrest. All three parties have large families.

Gen. Phil Sheridan was married on the 30th ult., and went to house-keeping at once.

Hon. M. V. L. McClelland delivered as able address before the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, on Wednesday, appealing for aid for the grasshopper sufferers.

GRASSHOPPER BITES.

The talk about freezing a grasshopper to death is all nonsense. You might run one through all the ice factories of the South, pack him in salt and snow for sixty days, use him as a weather cock on the North pole during a Norwegian winter and then put him in the sun fifteen minutes and he would jump six feet to tackle a cabbage plant.

Lincoln Bulletin.—Chinch bugs have made their appearance on wheat and oat fields, but not to so great an extent as to injure the crops.

Richmond Conservator 29th.—Last Monday was the bluest day we have ever seen in Richmond, every one seemed to be affected with the hopper epidemic and could talk or think of nothing else. With the showers and cool breezes the blue devils were led to rest and the scare has passed away.

The Plattsburg Register says they are devastating about two-thirds of the country around that city.

Macon, Republican.—A million striped bugs to every hill of water-melons and cucumbers. That is our experience.

A gentleman living two miles north of the court house at Independence, Mo., caught one hundred bushels of grasshoppers on the 23d and 24th by digging trenches.

Cass County Times, 28th.—There is no material diminution of grasshoppers on the farms. The timbers are alive with them and they are stripping the trees of their leaves and tender twigs.

Plattsburg Register.—The grasshoppers are not content with having destroyed all manner of vegetation; but must swarm into the printing office, eat the copy, hop into the ink, ride on the press, crawl over the cases so thick that it is almost impossible to "stick" type, hop in your face, and worst of all, the little pests won't stay below a fellows boot tops.

Cass County Times, 28th.—Our city is almost free of grasshoppers. Where one week ago these pests almost covered the earth there are scarcely any to be seen. Hundreds of bushels lay piled up in drifts where they were swept by the heavy rains.

Henry County Democrat: Our season, so far, has been good. We have had the grasshoppers to eat our gardens in many places, to damage our meadows, and to generally frighten and discourage us, but outside of a few meadows and gardens they have done comparatively little harm. We venture to say that, except that the crop is late, that we have not for years had so good a prospect for corn as we have at this season.

Liberty Tribune.—They are everywhere—the towns and country filled with them. They have done great damage to the crops, and in many instances have destroyed wheat, oats, rye, corn, gardens and grass. The corn, so far, has suffered least. Let the future be ever so favorable very much annoyance and suffering must ensue.

Parties that have studied closely the growth of the hopper, state that in forty days after they are hatched they are ready to wing their way to other climes. If so we shall be rid of them by the middle of June, in time for persons to plant corn.

Warrensburg Standard.—Up to the time of going to press, Mr. A. W. Riding has purchased twenty-four and one-half bushels of grasshoppers. By count, 200 grasshoppers weigh an ounce, 3,200 to the pound. Fifty pounds make a bushel, or 160,000 grasshoppers in one bushel. The 24 1/2 bushels which Mr. R. has destroyed contain 3,920,000 hoppers. Allowing four grasshoppers to eat up one hill of corn, and 4,000 hills to the acre, the 3,920,000 hoppers killed would get away with about 220 acres of corn. This shows what can be done with a little effort.

A letter from a farmer to the Lawrence, Kansas, Journal gives this method for destroying the G. H.: "Select a dry day, find where the hoppers are thickest, get between you and the wind, dig a hole two feet across and eighteen inches deep, set up boards edgewise, one foot wide and sixteen feet long, or as long as you can get them, extending them from the corner of the hole on each side of the hoppers, like the wings of a quail, and drive with the wind, and when you get them in the hole throw dirt on them and cover them up, tramping it down firmly. Several experiments show that by digging, and driving the grasshoppers into the ditches, they can then throw straw over them and burn them or cover them up, and thus destroy myriads of them. They will not drive in the morning, but from ten o'clock till night you can drive them like quails, provided you drive with the wind, and do not try to drive too far at a time—fifteen or twenty feet is far enough from the wings to commence driving."

The Richmond Conservator says the G. H.'s are still thick in that county; in spots, have done considerable damage. It is said that the parasite, that was to play the deuce with the hopper, does not work worth a cent, he only tickles him under the left wing, and while his appetite for carriage. The corn has been very little injured.

Near Lawrence, Kas., there are acres of them, where before, there stood rich fields of wheat and oats. In case county the boys are growing fat upon them, says the Advocate. The county has sent agents to Illinois to ask for aid.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The committee on elections in the Con. Con., has agreed to report that after the year 1890, no one shall be allowed to vote who can not read and write. The qualifications of every voter should be intelligence and virtue and nothing else, provided the voter is of the masculine gender.

On May 26, the town of Portland, New Brunswick, was damaged by fire to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars.

On May 29, thousands of the former boys in blue and boys in gray united in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of their fallen comrades.

Paul Boynton has succeeded in crossing the English channel to France, in his life-saving dress.

St. Louis Dispatch 29th.—Col. D. P. Dyer, of Louisiana, Mo., Mr. Patrick's successor as United States district attorney, was this morning presented to the court by Mr. Patrick, and his commission as such officer received and filed.

In Kansas they have had very heavy and continued rains, which have proved very destructive to the grasshoppers.

Capt. Eads has begun the initiation of work of building the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, and is preparing to push it with vigor.

An enormous and costly masonic temple has just been completed in New York City.

A conflagration, at Springfield, Mass., on the 30th ult., destroyed over 40 valuable buildings, causing a loss of nearly half a million dollars.

After the burning of the Catholic Cathedral at Holyoke, Mass., on the 26th ult., seventy dead bodies of men, women and children were taken from the ruins.

A package of money, containing \$47,000, addressed to the Park Bank, New York, was stolen from the U. S. treasury department this week. At last accounts neither the thief nor the money had been found.

The State Sunday School Convention in St. Louis received the following reports from the various counties of the state, showing the following Sunday school statistics:

Number of schools, 1,200.
Number of teachers, 1,200.
Number of scholars, 101,720.

Mr. Pfaff, of St. Louis, who was ravished by a negro, whom she fed, and whose husband was murdered by the same negro, has identified Henry Brown as the perpetrator of the double crime. Officer McDonald arrested the negro among a crowd of roustabouts on the river bank, his only means of knowing the murderer being a written description.

Savannah, June 3.—A fire at Union Island, last night, destroyed Hill & Foster's mill, 10,000 feet of lumber, and the wharves and schooners. The loss is \$100,000; no insurance.

Fort Scott, Kas., July 2.—Myriads of grasshoppers passed over this city to-day in a southeast direction. They are flying at the rate of ten miles an hour. It is generally believed here that they will be out of the state in a few days.

THE CON. CON.

This body resumed its labors on Tuesday, June 1st. They began the further consideration of the preamble and bill of rights. The section referring to trial by jury was taken up.

Mr. Adams offered as a substitute the following new section: "Section 1. The right of trial by jury, as heretofore enjoyed, ought to remain inviolate, but a jury for trial of criminal or civil cases in cases not of record may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter a grand jury shall consist of twelve men, one of whom may find an indictment or a true bill. And it shall be the duty of the grand jury in each county, at least once a year, to investigate the officers handling public funds and report the same to the court."

Mr. McClelland offered an amendment to the amendment striking out the words "ought to" and insert "shall." Adopted.

Mr. Halliburton offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that "a grand jury shall consist of sixteen men, any twelve of whom may find an indictment or a true bill." Lost.

Half dozen other amendments were offered and lost.

Mr. Conway offered an amendment to the substitute, that the report named in the last clause shall report in writing. Agreed to, and the substitute as amended was adopted and the new section numbered section 30.

The following new sections proposed by Mr. Lackland were adopted:

Sec. 31. That no title or nobility of hereditary nobility, privilege or distinction shall be granted.

Sec. 32. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

Also the following new section proposed by Mr. Litcher:

Sec. 33. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

The following new section, proposed by Mr. Crowe, was adopted by a vote of 29 yeas to 7 nays:

Sec. 34. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

The Progressive World, St. Louis, an organ published in the interest of railroading, mining, manufactures, etc., is contributing much by its enterprise and the able manner in which it is conducted, to disseminate useful and practical information on these subjects, among the people. The June number contains an illustrated article on California and much matter of interest to the general reader.

The crop prospects in Arkansas are better than they have been at any time since the war. Last year the drought caused a total failure of all crops in large portions of that state, and many farmers, who had been considered well-fixed, were compelled to live through the past winter on turnips and corn bread. A great many in the north-western part of the state did not even have bread, and were forced to live on turnips, together with what game they could kill. The stock was nearly starved out, and that which lived through the winter was so weak and exhausted in the spring as to be almost unfit for service. The people went to work as soon as spring opened, and by some means or other got their crops planted, and now there is every prospect of their being handsomely rewarded for their labor.

The State Board of Equalization has reduced the assessment on all real estate in Lafayette county 10 per cent. On miles and acres 20 per cent. Railroads are to be assessed at \$10,000 a mile. This does not include depot grounds, stockyards or rolling stock. Lafayette county has 28 1/2 miles of railroad and the road therefore pays an assessment on \$285,000 worth of property, which, at an average rate of 2 1/2 per cent, amounts to over \$7,000.

Sedalia and Booneville are contesting for the location of the permanent headquarters of the National Grange.

The Ohio Republican Convention of Ohio nominated for governor, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Sandusky, for lieutenant-governor, Thos. L. Young, of Hamilton. While saying that Grant deserves the gratitude of the American people, they pronounce against the Third Term.

From the Kansas City Times, of the 4th, we learn that the hoppers all along the Ft. Scott railroad are dying away.

The Columbia Herald printed a full column from this paper on the 21st, and forgot or neglected to put over this words: "From the Lexington Caucasian." We merely mention the fact because it is customary to credit things out from other journals, and not publish them as original.

RELIEF MEETINGS.

ATLANTA, Mo., May 29, 1875. Messrs. A. A. Lamm, W. B. Steele and Robert Hall, Lexington, Mo., and Dr. S. H. Clark, St. Louis, will please call meetings in the various townships of this county for the purpose of devising ways and means for the relief of citizens of our sister counties and our own, who are now destitute from the ravages of church bugs, G. H. and grasshoppers, and are already threatening to raid on us, and take what little we have and leave us in the same condition they are. Respectfully, J. W. Harrison, Jas. F. Fitzgerald, Jos. M. Handy, T. J. Fitzgerald, G. W. Roberts, Jas. E. Howard, J. W. Weeks, Jas. E. Gladish, J. W. Brown, Edgar Young, Isaac McVay, J. Welborn, Jas. H. Barnes and J. C. Hardy.

In compliance with the above request, we, the undersigned, beg all the good citizens of this county, cannot but feel an interest in the distresses of their afflicted fellow-citizens, to assemble at their usual places of meeting in the various townships, on Saturday, June 12th, 1875, for the purpose set forth.

We would recommend that in each township there should be appointed a committee of relief, and a committee for the purpose of soliciting contributions, and that some suitable person or persons be selected at the county seat to receive reports from the various committees, so that should it prove that there is much distress in our own county, a systematic effort may be made for its amelioration. We recommend that it be made the duty of the committee of relief to ascertain exactly who the sufferers are in each township, and what will be necessary to carry them through their impending destitution, these measures being necessary to prevent unworthy persons from receiving the bounty of contributions, which should of course only be given to those who cannot help themselves.

Respectfully,
A. A. LAMM,
W. B. STEELE,
ROBT. HALL.

Richmond Conservator: The Caucasian has reached its tenth volume and Ethias Allen, now editor and proprietor, announces that its future prospect are as flattering as its past. The paper is long and successful career. Started at a time when war had scarcely smoothed the wrinkles of life, the embryo of strife had cooled, it fought a fight for the people of Lafayette and they should ever remember that the Caucasian will stand by the grand old Democratic standard and keep step with the fearless advocates of the principles of the founders of the republic. We wish Mr. Allen continued success and cycles of prosperity.

It is useless to go to California for business or pleasure now. A letter from San Jose says, "The country is overrun with eastern people. There are thousands here who can not get employment, who are suffering and will continue to suffer as long as they remain here. Tell all to stay away unless they have plenty of money, if this is not true, they will be as well as a ragged, and there are thousands here in that fix now."

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COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

PAGE CITY.

As the weather has been good this week, and the ground is now fairly plowing, our little city has been quite full, therefore there are scarce marriages or deaths to chronicle. No startling news of any description to communicate.

The recent warm days and refreshing showers have caused all vegetation to spring up as if by magic. We all study entomology, that is that part about the grasshoppers. It seems to be the all-absorbing subject. The depredations of other insects are now attributed to them. If a hoe-handle, a plowshare, or a barrow tooth is missing, the grasshoppers have destroyed them. Vegetables, minerals, animals and birds are destroyed to gratify their voracious appetite. Every day or two the principle hoppers consult Henry Mager, the gardener and florist, to find out what have the best gardeners, Mr. S. P. Mager preaches here Sunday morning at eleven o'clock.

A jack-rabbit passed through Page City last Friday. He was supposed to have been one of the Kansas emigrants, and to judge from his look, he was fleeing from the grasshoppers.

I understand that the pupils of J. R. Dillard's school had an excellent paper last Friday. Among the spectators present were John Walker and Joe Ramsey.

Our friend, Walter Newman, is now able sit up.

WELLINGTON.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN—DEAR SIR: I omitted mentioning in my last the death of Rev. Robert Reisk. He was buried at the Wellington cemetery a few days since. "Uncle Bob," as he was familiarly known, was extensively known throughout the western part of Missouri. He had been a faithful and zealous minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, as I have heard, for forty years or more, and from my long and intimate acquaintance with him, I feel safe in saying that a more conscientious man or christian gentleman never lived. I have known him in private life and in better days when, perhaps, it was easier to be a gentleman and required less effort to be a christian; I have also known him, as he very many in Lafayette county, as he was better known where the fiercer passions and better instincts were, in many instances, terribly blunted, or entirely obliterated; where christianity had too many professed christians had been laid aside. But everywhere and on all occasions, Uncle Bob was the same unflinching, conscientious christian gentleman. I have seen him amid the din of war and the clash of arms, pressing the cup of cold water to the lips of the famishing soldier, assisting in dressing the wounded, ministering spiritual comfort, and, in the absence of those that were near and dear to them, wiping the death damp from the brow of the dying soldier, until the spirit, freed of its earthly fetters, crossed to the opposite shore. It was not necessary, as is too often the case, to be told that he was a christian; for the evidence of his fact were constantly before you; but he is gone. Peace to his ashes.

Fine rain this morning, with a flattering prospect for more very soon. Just now, however, the sun is out, and the immediate hosts of G. H. which were near and dear to them, wiping the death damp from the brow of the dying soldier, until the spirit, freed of its earthly fetters, crossed to the opposite shore. It was not necessary, as is too often the case, to be told that he was a christian; for the evidence of his fact were constantly before you; but he is gone. Peace to his ashes.

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